

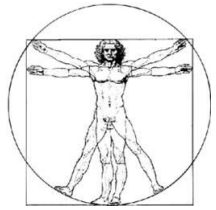
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# Adaptation

COP29

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Least Developed Countries Group

[www.ecbi.org](http://www.ecbi.org)



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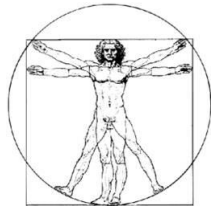
# Adaptation

Coping with climate change – taking measures to reduce the negative effects, or exploit the positive ones, by making appropriate adjustments.

- Adaptation is **inevitable**.
- **Developing countries, particularly LDCs, will be most affected.**
- **Strong adaptation action and support needs** to be in place.
- Adaptation to climate change needs to be seen as an **integral part of a country's development planning**, rather than as a separate issue.

# Vulnerability

The risk of adverse things happening it is commonly results from three factors...



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## Exposure

- what is at risk from climate change, e.g. Population, Resources
- It is also the climate change that an affected system will face, e.g., Sea level , Temperature, Precipitation, Extreme events

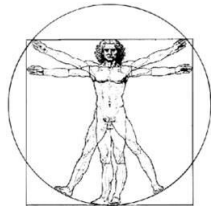
## Sensitivity

- Biophysical effect of climate change e.g., Change in crop yield, runoff, energy demand
- It considers the socioeconomic context, e.g., the agriculture system Grain crops typically are sensitive while manufacturing typically is much less sensitive

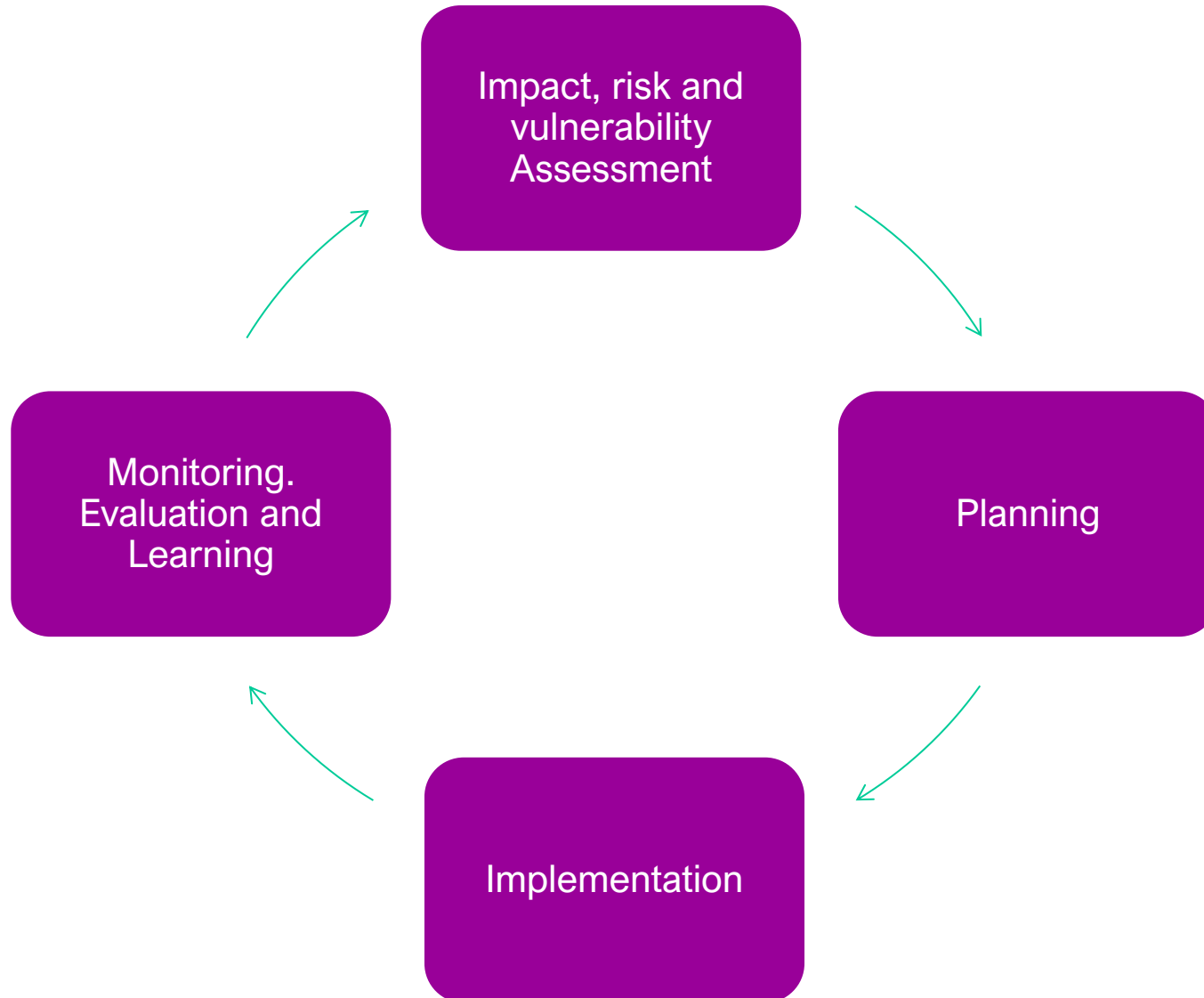
## Adaptive Capacity

- Capability to adapt
- Function of: Wealth, Technology, Education, Institutions, Information, Infrastructure,
- *Having* adaptive capacity does not mean it is *used* effectively

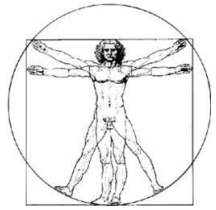
# Adaptation is an iterative Process



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# Adaptation provisions under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement



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## – UNFCCC Article 4.1 (e)

All Parties shall “**Cooperate in preparing for adaptation to the impacts of climate change;** develop and elaborate appropriate and integrated plans for coastal zone management, water resources and agriculture, and for the protection and rehabilitation of areas, particularly in Africa, affected by drought and desertification, as well as floods.”

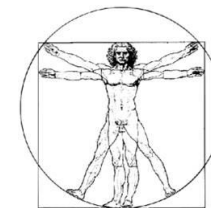
## – UNFCCC Article 4.4

The **developed country Parties ... shall also assist the developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable** to the adverse effects of climate change in meeting costs of adaptation to those adverse effects.”

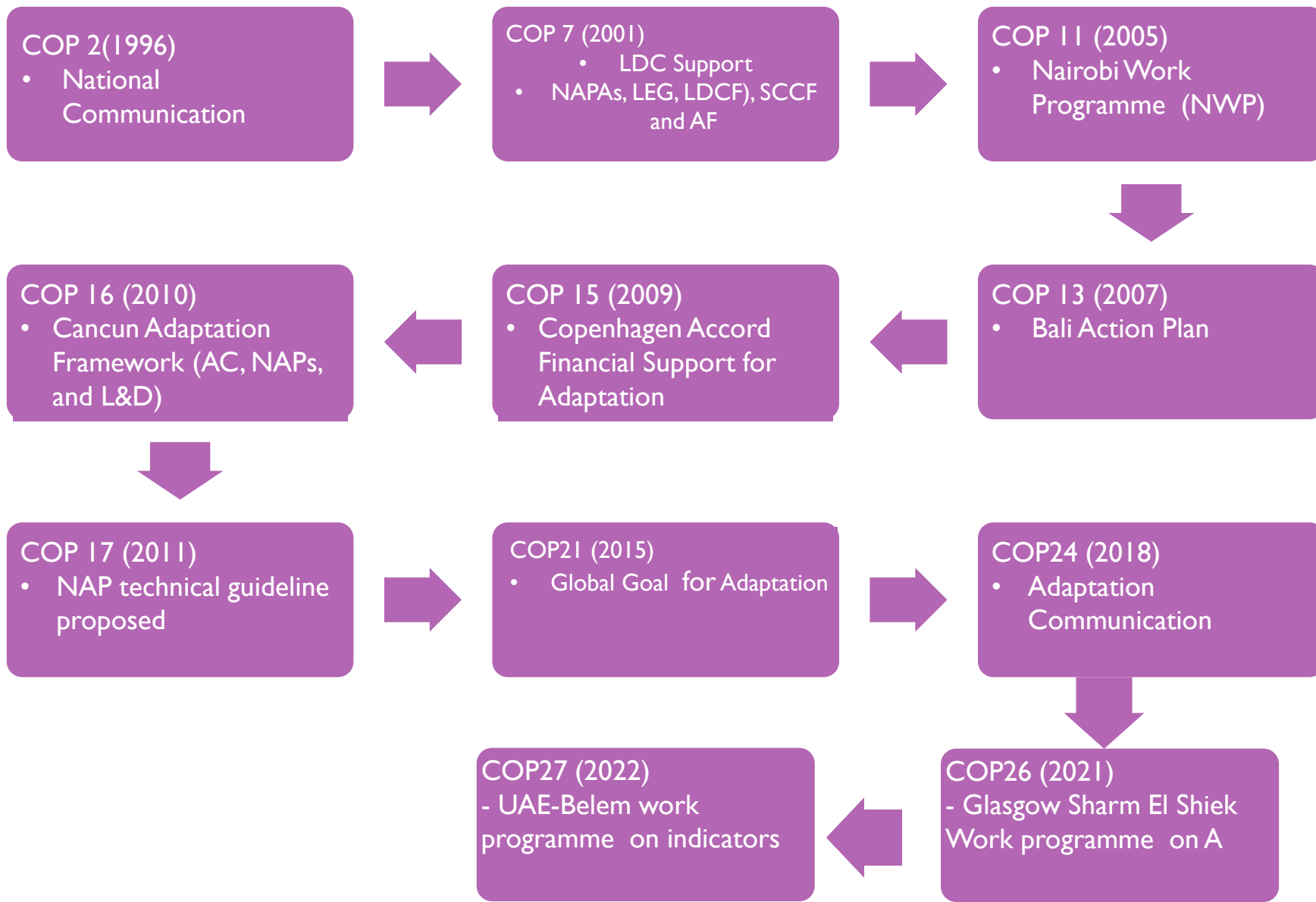
## – Paris Agreement Article 7.2

**Parties recognize that adaptation is a global challenge faced by all** with local, subnational, national, regional and international dimensions, and that it is a key component of and makes a contribution to the long-term global response to climate change to protect people, livelihoods and ecosystems, **taking into account the urgent and immediate needs of those developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable** to the adverse effects of climate change.

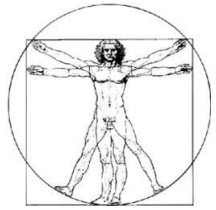
# Evolution and timeline of international framework for adaptation



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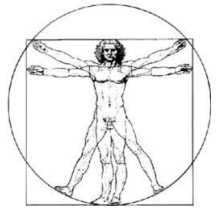
# Global goal on adaptation (GGA)



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- The PA establishes a global goal on adaptation, the goal is:
  - to enhance adaptive capacity and resilience;
  - to reduce vulnerability, with a view to contributing to sustainable development;
- and ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of the goal of holding average global warming well below 2 °C and pursuing efforts to hold it below 1.5 °C.

# Latest Updates – Adaptation agenda



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## Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA)

### UAE-Belem work programme on indicators (2 years)

- SB60 failed to agree on Modalities for the full duration of the programme.
- Still strong push back against Means of Implementation mention in relation to the indicators
- Initial modalities agreed:
  - Expert recommendations to work on indicators - final list of experts to be selected by SB Chairs ensuring geographical balance.
  - Experts convened in Egypt (8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> October)
  - Submission on indicators as well as gaps to be filled (LDC Group made a submission)

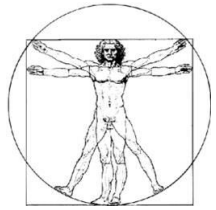
### Matters related to the GGA (new agenda item)

- Outcomes from SB60:
  - - Submission window for parties to share views on how to address the 5 elements in this agenda (Para 38 of decision 2/CMA.5)
  - - G77 pushed strongly for the inclusion of means of implementation as an element of discussion

## National Adaptation Plans (NAPs):

- Review concluded at NAP Expo in Bangladesh April 2024, Final synthesis report published by the secretariat May 2024.
- Text drafted at Bonn and will be considered as a basis for negotiations at COP29.

# Priorities for COP29



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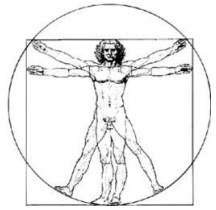
## **GGA**

- Indicators developed under the UAE-Belem work programme must include measuring gaps in Means of Implementation (Finance access, technology transfer, capacity building).
- Linkages between the GGA Framework and the New collective quantified goal (NCQG) is vital if the Framework targets are to be achieved.

## **NAPs**

- Final text on NAPs review must continue to recognize special circumstances of LDCs (strong push against that in Bonn).
- Negotiations on LDC matters should not be used as a substitute for debates between developed and developing countries, which can weaken the outcomes.

# Thank you



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